COLUMBUS LETTER.

The Follies of Fashion---What Are the Dudes and Dudesses of Modern Times Coming To?

A Review of the Sharon-Hill Case, How the Millionaire Senator Fell Into the Trap of the Cunning Althea-The Niceties of Porgery.

Courmers, O., November 21. Society in general is governed too much by the fastidiousness of fashion. Our modern society somewhat resembles a flock of sheep in that when one jumps at a certain place all the rest do whether there is any reason to or not. Especially in fashionable circles there is too much absurd imitation and not enough common sense originality. One sets the example the rest follow regardless of consequences. Fashion has become more powerful and is and long trousers. more respected than our civil law. Braincoughing up common-sense ideas. Agree able and beneficial society has been cor rupted by the disgusting versatility of fashion, and everything must be just so or it won't do. Notoriety has become a prevail-ing craze with both sexes, while the poor cirl is trying to look respectable beside the gorgeously-attired heiress. This proves in possible, and the next thing we hear of is social scandal. The fashfon-loving girl of high standing will run off with a disreputable dog for a pinch of social note-The silly girl of fashion would dis figure her beauty and look cross-eyed for ever if it was the style. If the craze con times the modern society belle will decorate the end of her "pug" with a gorgeous combination of the precious, and we will have nose-rings as well as ear-rings. The stylish young-maid will clope with the western cow-boy instead of papa's coachman. We see fe-male disciples of fashion lugging canine-they wouldn't have in the house if it wasn't the style. Fashion not only rules but cor rupts the world. Socially we are too liberal young man enters society, chases furi-A young man enters solvey, chases the onsity the fleeing phantom of prevailing fashion for a few years, and then becomes an American member of the Canadian aristocracy. The Sa-a-week clerk becomes infatuated with line dress and fashionable habits which cost more a week than I wages amount to, and the consequence that his employer must make up the she age. The highly artistic dude of modern times busies himself by attending to the giddy interests of so-called fashion, instead of laying up a little knowledge and good sense in his head. There are too many nice centlemen and not enough willing worker Style and fancy custom prevail while business and domestic interests suffer. The dizzy-headed aristocracy who can afford to be indolent encourage similar habits in those to whom idleness is a severe disaster. If little of the last reality was felt with th first romantic impression, it would be a good thing. At times it seems as though we ought to recall the rigidity of the old English law that declared clandestine marriage illegal. The tottering spirit of our socia regulations calls foundly for efficient reform Then there is a class of social vultures, or

and well-heeled victims. Everybody remembers the big law suit Mis-Sarah Althea Hill caused ex-Senator Sharon in the California courts by claiming to be his wife. Sharon, who died about a week aco, was born in Smithfield, O., in 1820, and removed to California in 1850, where be practiced law for a short time and then be came a speculator. He grew tich rapidly and was a successful operator in stocks. Miss Hill came to California from Missour. She also was engaged in stock in 1871. She also was engaged in stock speculations, and first met Sharon in the Bank of California, where a few word-passed between them in regard to stocks. After this it seems that she was a frequent visitor at Sharon's office. By and by the busy speculator tired of Miss Hill's conthis specifiator tired of Miss IIIIs con-stant annoyances and attempted to get rid of her. It was about this time that the much-talked-of marriage contract came into existence. The law in California regarding te closely resembles that of New which declares that if two persons in good faith agree to live together as man and wife, it shall be deemed a legal marriage. The pretended contract, it is alleged by Miss Hill, was written by herself at Mr. 1880; that it was all written at the time, and that Mr. Sharon signed it imms diately after she wrote it. This alleges contract was written on a half sheet of note paper, and was begun on the second first page Mr. Sharon's signature cominduce where a letter is ordinarily be-Below is the contract as it appeare evidence:

adventuresses, who cast about for notoriet

e of California—age 2 years—do to presence of Almighty God Take S liam Sharon of the state of Nevada. owledge and declare myself to be the wi-nator William Sifaron, of the state of N "Saran Altona Hull."

vada. "August 25th, 1890. San Francisco." I agree not to make known the contents of this paper or its existence for ten years, unless Mr. Sharon himself sees fit to make it known "S. A. Hutt.

"In the city and county of Sa. Franciscs state of California, on the 25th day of August A D. 1880. I, Senator William Sharon, of the state of Nevada age 69 years do here in the presence of Almighty God take Sarah Althepresence of Almighty God take Sarah Alther Hill of the city of San Francisco, Cal., to be my lawtin and wedded wile and do here acknowledge myself to be the husband of Sarah Alther Hill. August 25th, 1889.

Sharon denounced the signature to the se called contract as a base and bold forgery, while Miss Hill proudly declared that Mr. Sharon signed it in her presence. The whole fight narrowed down until the gennipeness of the signature was the only thing in dispute. Expert testimony and fac-simile plates of the disputed writings were introduced on behalf of the defense at an enormous expense. It was the slender thread on which hung Sharon's remaining bonor. To personal denial was added careful array of correlectating circum stances, and technical distinctions were made between the signature to the pretender skilled pennen available. No case wa neet thoroughly and minutely analyzed Grumpel, an expert penman, demonstrated the fact that the genuine signature of Sharon defy detection. Photographic copies wer nade of all the disputed writings. Miss leged contract was written was new paper graished by Sharon. Experts said that it had been folded before the contract was written on it, because the ink spread where the lines crossed the folds. If the body of the instrument had been written before the paper was folded the enamel or sizing with which writing paper is covered would not have been broken, and therefore the ink could not have spread at those particular Sharon's signature were written with differ-ent kinds of ink. The testimony showed that Sharon's signature was written with ink different from any in Sharon's office, where Miss Hill claimed the contract wa From all this it was concluded that the marriage contract was written over a forged signature. It is said that the cele-brated will of Broderick was written over a forged signature. Everything tended to show that the same was the case here. Of the "Dear wife" letters one of ex-Sen-

ator Sharon's lawyers, whom I chanced to meet a few days ago, said: "These letters meet a few days ago, said: "These letter were very detrimental to Miss Hill's case You see there wasn't anything in the let ters that would indicate that Sharon recog nized Miss Hill as his wife. The letter Mr. Sharon actually wrote to her began 'My dear Miss Hill,' and were written on the business paper of the Bank of Califor nia, which Mr. Sharon invariably used. The letters introduced in evidence by Miss Hill were written on plain note paper, and were without date. Miss Brackett, who was at

one time very intimate with Miss Hill, said that these letters were traced from genuine letters written by Mr. Sharon, which was andoubtedly the case. The word 'wife' was substituted for the words 'Mass Hill,' which were used in the original address. a next piece of forgery, and we had to knit circumstances together pretty dettly to do away with their orima facie genuineness This little bit of careless experience cost Mr. Sharon thousands of dollars. Miss Hill played her checkers with a skill scarcely arrpassed, and it was undoubtedly the big set case in all respects ever tried in the tate of California." W. E. M. state of California.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL -Mrs. A. T. Stewart's wealth is estimated at thirty millions of dollars .-

-London Truth says that Charles Dickens left a fortune of one hundred

thousand dollars. Oscar Wilde has again entered the tecture field, this time with short hair

-Kossuth still wears a hat like the less adherers to style are continually swal-lowing down fashionable absurdities and visit to the United States. -N. Y. Mail. -Hercules Wilson (colored) has reture, giving as a reason that he can

> from four to five dollars a day .-Chicago Herald. -Not the least pleasant episode in the life of the late Mr. Shaw (Josh Billings) was a bequest of five thousand tollars from Colonel Hunt, a rich Michigan lumberman, of whom the recipient never had heard even .- Phila-

Leiphia Press The g ft of Mrs. Benjamin Pomerov. Southport, Conn., to her daughter. Miss Mary 1. Pomeroy, on the occasion of her marriage in Trinity Church, to Dr. Hugh Wells, of New York, was a check for one hundred thousand dollars. - Hartford Post.

-Henry Ward Beecher has eight does on his Peckskill farm Henry may save a great deal in hay and pasturage by stocking his farm with dogs, but when he comes to seil his butter he'll wish be'd invested a few dollars in cows. - Binghamton Republican.

-Albert Ulysses Simpson Grant Baab has become known to fame not so much on account of his odd name as because he collected a purse for the Grant monument in New York. A. U. S. G. B. is a boy of eleven and he has as many pockets as names.-N. Y.

-President Seelve, of Amherst College, who once represented a district in Congress, is said to be proud of the fact that his election cost him exactly five cents-one cent each for an envelope and sheet of paper and three cents to mail the letter accepting the nomination .- N. Y. Post.

-Andrew Harper, who died recently in Mississippi, was the author of a famous piece of American humor known as the "Hardshell Baptist Ser-mon," the text of which declared. "An" he played on a harp of a thousand strings; sperets of jus' men made per-fect." - Chicago Inter Geean.

-Colonel R. A. Jenkins has sent from North Carolina to Washington a well authenticated Stuart portrait of George Washington, supposed to be painted from life. It had been hidden away several years in a garret, where it was placed to conceal it at the outbreak of the war .- Washington Post.

-Mme. Judic, the French actress now in this country, is thirty-seven years old and a widow with two children. Her fortune is estimated at three million francs, and she has come to the United States to earn a fourth million for her prospective heirs. When at home she lives in grand style, has ten demestics in her hotel, eight horses in her stable, and everything else in propor-tion. She is a devout Roman Catholie. - Boston Transcript.

FASHION NOTES. The Latest in Silks, Clonks, Gloves and Hosiery.

Old-f The Judic is one of the most popular

Evening gloves come in eight, twelve and sixteen button lengths. The variety of outside garments is

greater than ever before Long Huguenot cloaks are destined to take the place of the time-honored

circular. Tints in gloves run from the deepest dve to an invisible shade no matter

what the color. The leading colors in gloves for street wear, whether of kid. Suede, ca-hmere de, ca-hmere or silk, are shades of tan, slate, browns, olives and gravs.

Feather striped woolen novelty goods are not really striped with feathers, but with a silken Cashmere goat's hair textile of great beauty and durability. All medium shades of dark and pale green are fashionable -reseda. sage. ress. Chartreuse, olive, Russian, or bottle or invisible green, bronze and even pea-green.

pelisses of astrakhan plash for little girls and very small boys are jauntily trimmed with collars, capes, cuffs, pocket straps and bands of black astrakhan. Even the Mexican agave srixtli cactus

is taxed for modern women's garments. the flexible fibres of the leaves being used in place of whalebone for stiffen

ing corsets.

The newest stockings have the feet, ankles, and half was the calf in solid color, the upper half in a contrasting color, sometimes striped, again barred, and frequently plain, but in color of a sharp contrast to the lower half of the

Half long wraps in the form of mantles, dolmans and redingotes, are sent out by the best manufacturing houses, along with the short jackets and mantles and the very long Newmarkets, polonaises, pelisses, ulsters, ragions and

Huguenot cloaks.
The Huguenot cloak or scholar's gown is very much like the doctor's gown worn by Portia as the lawyer in The Merchant of Venice." It is copied from the cloak worn by the Princess of Wales when the honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon

Novelties in Glenham carpets and Oriental rugs display some features entirely new, and in color combinations that would enchant an artist. The rugs come from Bahndaur, Ellore, Agra, Ahloowalia, Daghestan and Mecca, while the American rugs near by imitate the colors and effects of these . Oriental importations admirably.-N

Culturian Conference. New York, November 20. - The annual meeting of the New York State Conference

of the Unitarian church was begun yesterday in the Church of our Savier, Brooklyn. The following officers were elected: President, John H. Bhoades, New York; Vice Presidents, E. B. Johnson, Syracuse, and T. White, Buffish: Treasurer, Flowland Davis, of New York.

SOME PEOPLE'S HOUSES. A Glance at the Studies and Libraries of How His Gaelie Jargon Astonished a Tip- A City That is Accustomed to Suffering Easy-Going Folks.

I used to know a man, speaking of guns, who had a "study" in his house. I often heard him speak of it, in a Tuells and the Whelans. The first natural, easy way, as a minister or professor would speak. He was not a minister or a professor. He owned a line of drays and did nearly all the trucking in the town. He was a school director for one term. I felt a little curiosity to see his study, and one evening I dropped in to see him. His wife said he was in his study, but she would call him. He received me and said: "Come into the study, and we can light our eigars. went. The study was a small dark room under the stair-case. It had one half window, and must have been dark about ten hours of the daytime. There were two or three chairs in it, a long box, covered with chintz that was awsuggestive of abandoned shoes a scroll saw That was all. I asked him if he sawed, and he said no. He had this study put in, he said, when he was actively interested in popular education. The thought that a school director ever felt the slightest interest make more money by laying brick at

in educational matters amused the very much, but I did not say so.

I called not long ago on a friend in the city. He is a wealthy man, so I am proud to call him my friend. orgotten what I called on him for; to borrow money, probably. The servant said he was in the library and would see me there. The library was very handsomely furnished. Chairs and a sofa and a sewing machine and one thing and another. There were no books nor any trumpery of that sort around. My friend said they littered a room up so and his wife didn't like it. so he always read his papers in the dining room. I blushed and felt that I had exposed my rawness, for I was such an unsophisticated child of nature I always somehow associated a

library with books. A family of my acquaintance has a room that is a profound mystery to me.
It opens off the parlor and is furnished in blue. They call it the music room.
Of all the people I know, that family knows the least music and most cor-dially hates what it does know. There isn't a musical instrument in the house, and they once discharged a groom because he played the mouth organ. But they are prouder of their music room than of all the rest of their house.

And, then, I know one of the sweetest, most gracious women in the world, who always speaks of her "drawing-room." It is not quite so light as a casemate, but then it is wider than some halls. You have to stand up in it, because if you sit down there is no room for your

A friend not long ago took me out see his new "stables." There is only one of it, but he lied it "stables." It were very complete They was of brick, and had grain chutes to every stall, water, apparatus for hoisting hay, two great stalls for the coach horses and a oose box for the pony and a saddle He said it didn't pay to keep horses, it was more convenient and cheaper to hire them, and he and his wife were so mortally afraid of horses any how they seldom Grove. Still, he always wanted a good stable, although he never ex-pected to keep a horse.—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

TWO PROUD MEN. How Their Parms Passed Into the Hands

of Two Lawyers. He wanted justice. You could see that in his eye afar off. He didn't want a little bit of justice weighed out in a eineerly manner and done up in coarse brown paper, but he wanted justice by the car load and at wholesale rates. He hitched his old white horse and di-He hitched his old white horse and di-lapidated buggy in front of the drug ground level. This is an important store, mounted the stairs running up outside to the second story, and his eyes brightened as they rested on the sign on the door: "George Boxem, Attorney at law." The lawyer was in. So were a two-dollar desk, two fifteencent chairs, a huge cuspidor and a **F**usty stove.

"Morning."

"Morning."
"I'm Jim White, sir. Live out by Gray's Corners. Bought the Tompkins farm, you know.

"Skinner jines farms with me. His steers get into my corn. I want damages, but he laughs at me. I turn my hogs into his 'tater patch." "Good! I like a man of spunk."

"And he killed one of 'em. "What!" "He killed a sow worth two dol-

"You don't say! Well, that man ight to be given to understand that doesn't own this country. What an outrage! Have you demanded pay?" "Oh, yes, ar t he said he'd like to

"Is it possible? Why, he's a dangerous man, very dangerous."
"I came to ask you if—if—"
"Why, of course you have the best

kind of a case against him, and it is your duty to push it." "Yes. I want justice, but how-how ruch will-

"Oh, the cost will be nothing. Just leave me three dollars as a retainer and we'll make Skinner sweat. haven't heard of such an outrage for He probably reasons that you veurs. chicken-hearted and afraid of

Well, he'll find that the Whites have as much grit as the Skinners. 'And as much money to law with?" You bet"

"That's the talk! We'll make him a very sick man. Your case appeals to me as a citizen as well as a lawyer. Now, we'll secure a warrant as a starter."

Skinner visits the other lawyer in the same village, and the conversation is about the same. White gets a warrant for Skinner, and Skinner gets a warrant for White.
First year—Two adjournments, a dis-

agreement, twenty-four days lost time, and a cash expense of fifty-eight dollars to each farmer. Second year-Three trials, one disagreement, four adjournments, one apeal, and a cash expense of one hi dred and fifty dollars to each farmer.

Time lost, thirty-five days.

Third year - Two trials, two appeals, two decisions, and two farms pass into the hands of two lawyers. -N. Y. Sun.

-Philadelphia turns out daily twenty thousand samples of the 'Great American can Dessert'-pie. She has five large pie factories and innumerable small ones. The cost of material required for the making of these amounts to shout eight hundred dollars for floor, ninety dollars for shortening, two hundred dollars for fruit, and two hundred and seventy-five dollars for sugar, to say nothing of eggs and flavoring maA COLORED IRISHMAN.

The principal families of this colony were the Flahertys, the Connellys, the slave property that came into the moment the reputation of being one of colony is said to have been a negro the undeanest, the most unsavory and child of seven years of age, bought by most insalubrious in the world, merits a Mr. Tuell at public sale of an insolvent debtor's estate. In connection notice it seldom gets of any kind, either with this negro boy I remember to have heard an amusing anecdote, related by the late Daniel Dywer, solicitor at the time, nearly half a century ago, a leading wholesale grocer of Louisville. I was his guest, and seated at his own table, when he related the incident. "The Irish settlers at Cox's Creek," said Mr. Dwyer, "had been my customers for many years. It pleased them to deal with a countryman who could speak their own mother tongue. One day I was waited on by one of their number, Patrick Tuell by name, who bought of me a very large bill of goods. His instructions were that his goods be delivered to his negro, who would call for them on the following morning. Since you must have observed it, Mr. Webb, I need not tell you that what is known as the brogue of my country is in my case ineradicable. Though it is something of which I am not ashamed I am not a little sensitive to its mimicry by those who have it not. Well, on the following morning, after I had closed my business transactions with Mr. Tuell, a negro fellow, some twenty with as honest a Tipperary brogue as numerous fountains that the black rascal power to numerous oil mills in the eleyears of age, entered the store, and was trying to imitate my own matter of speech. Picking up an axe helve I made after him, and he frightened at my demonstrative attitude, backed out of the store and leaped into the wagon contaminated by the labor or product that was standing in the middle of the of the mills, for it generally has street. Turning to me before he could reach the saddle horse of his team. with a piteous look, he asked in native Irish what he had done to offend me. I was utterly confounded, you may be sure, and the weapon I held dropped to the pavement as from a nerveless hand. Questioning the boy, I found that he had been brought up from childhood in his master's family where he had not only contracted the brogue I had regarded as a mere mimicry, but had learned, with other children, to understand and speak the Celtic of the family's inter-communication."-From B. H. Webb's "History of the Catholic Church in Kentucky

A NEW RIFLE.

after for Annihilating His Enemies.

What the English Soldier Will Use Here-The results of the labors of the committee appointed to provide a new and improved rifle for the army, which have just been published, show that the future weapon of the British army will, as regards most considerations, be far in advance of the service-arm of any other nation. In the new weapon the Martini breech, action has been retained, the alteration being in the barrel and the weight of the projectile, the combination being called the Mar-tini-Enfield. Taking the Martini-Henry as a standard of comparison, the diameter of the bore has been reduced from 45 to .40, the weight of the new bullet being 384 grains, as compared with the 480-grain bullet of the old rifle. The powder charge, however, of eighty-five remains the same, with the important result that the muzzle velocity of the bullet is increased from 1,315 feet per second to 1.570, thus lowering the trajectory to such an extent that whilst the Martini-Henry bullet is traveling 500 yards rises more than eight feet and a half above the line of sight, the improved projectile would scarcely go over the head though enjoined by the sacred books rors in elevations which might arise either from excitement or miscalcula-NATIONAL WASTE PAPER. tion. The system of grooving adopted is the ratchet, the number of grooves being nine, as against the seven of the Martini-Henry, although the latter is the largest number employed in any military rifle in the world, whilst the twist of the bullet has been increased from one turn in twenty-two inches to one turn in tifteen, the latter being again in excess of anything which has yet been used for service purposes. In addition to the important reduction in the height of the trajectory, the higher velocity of

several shots without reloading, in cases of emergency. - London Times CHEAP VINEGAR.

Enterprising New Yorkers Utilize Sawaust in Its Manufacture.

the bullet and the improved rifling

have shown remarkably good target

results, the mean deviation of the new

bullet being only .3 feet and .95 feet at 500 and 1,000 yards respectively, as against .55 feet and 1.85 feet for the

Martini-Henry. Another important feature is that the recoil of the new weapon is considerably less than that

of the present service-arm, which has caused so much adverse comment.

Experiments are also being made to

provide the new weapon with an at-

tachable magazine, so that the soldier

will be able to deliver a rapid fire of

A sign in a Third avenue grocery window reads: "Pure Russet Cider, 4c. a Quart.

"That eider was never moved by a breath of country air." said a man in a blue-checked jacket, who was passing the window yesterday, "and never any nearer an apple than it is now, as it stands in the barrel at the

ear of the grocery."
"Made of sulphuric acid and glucose, suggested a companion,

"No, that's too expensive. "What is it made of?" "Sawdust. I work in the shop where it's made. Pure apple cider is worth thirty cents a gallon. Sawdust cider costs about one-hourth of that. take the sawdust from a couple of wood-yards hemlock, hickory, mapie -every kind, just as it comes. We dump it into a big retort and heat it a coal fire. Just forty-seven per cent, of what boils over is crude vine gar. It has to be purified a bit and boiled down a little, but it is pretty good vinegar. When the wood reachs a certain point in the heating process Journal. it becomes charcoal, and is cooled off

When Dynamite May be Used.

"That," remarked Alexander, as he watched the explosion of one of his royal residences in Moscow, "that reminds me of a statue of Minerva. 'And why, your Majesty?' deteren-

tially inquired the Lord First Groom of the Buckwheat-cakes.
"Well, you see it is a bust of Pallas." The court wore full mouroing for & week .- The Kambler.

From Plagues and Distempers. A city that has suffered from all the plagues and distempers that have ever afflicted humanity and that has at this more than a passing notice. Envorable from the foreign press or from the French of the northern provinces, who regard the people of Marseilles with ce tain disdain akin to that feeling of superiority which all northern nations en ertain for those of warmer regions. Foreign travelers do not shun the city, but they have little occasion to come here, unless they are on their way to ments. Algiers, Tunis or the far East. It is something of a thoroughfare for the French them-elves, who are going to the Mediterr near ports or to their Oriental colonies. Yet it is a large and important metropolis, baving a population of \$60,000, a flourishing merce, an sir of prosperity, and to the casual observer some parts of it have even an air of exquisite neatness. There would seem to be no reason why the city should not be elesn, for it is about antly supplied with water from the antly supplied with water from the R ver Du ance, eighty miles distant. The upply is equal to about four entire meters (about six only feet) per second. It is brought by eard and aquedact through mountains and across valleys, and generously and impart ally distributed throughout the cit. There are numerous fountains that are fiberally fed, and a large percentage, temporlar channels and afterward used by inhabitants for domestic purposes. The water so employed is not supposed to be simply to pass over a it s a use of it which would not be tol erated in other countries. Water is seen ever, where in the streets. The guiters all run with it, and by means of watering of the streets is kept fairly well laid proprietors are too economical owed to run either through hatels or private houses, which are in con-e quence everywhere penetrated and per-meated with bad of us, m re unpleasant than those of the streets, for while the latter can be avoided in a measure. by the pedestrian, those of his hoter and lodging house are, from the very circumstances of the case, unavoida-

It was not without reason that the Mayor of Marseilles, when goaded to mischness by the jibes and jeers of the daily press, retorted the; it was not the caty that was unclean, but the people. The French standard of neatness diners from that of England and America. It is too offen that of merely the cup and the platter. In Marseilles and elsewhere in the south of France the theories of cleanliness have not materially enauged since the medieval epoch of plague and infection, when gas and sewers, when running water in cities even, were unknown, and the public highways were the common recep acles of the garbage, fith and exercts of the houses placed thereon. The hotels of Marseilles are poorly supplied with bath-rooms. The foot bath, which tardily appears when demanded, supplies its place. The idea of the bath is so foreign to the thought of the people of the region that when a more generous supply of water has been demanded, which the whole person might be immersed, the one appealed to has been known to reply in a start ed tone "What, is mousie r ill?" Sea bathing is common, but it is more a matter of pleasure than of cleanliness. Where athing is not too familiarly known to the middle classes of society, it can not Le expected that the poor will consider eleapliness a Christian virtue, even

How It Is Assorted by Watchful Maidens

In the Treasury Basement.

Down in the basement of the Treasury Department is a room in which from the work of the day before by the twenty-five hundred clerks in the room above. All of the waste paper of the department is transferred to this room by the sweepers at the close of each day. Then the girls go over it carefully, piece by piece, and they frequently make very valuable discover-ies. Not long ago ten thousand dollars make large use of it. 12 will not t worth of bonds were found in a waste of the Currency, and there was a great are quicker to make howl about it at the time, but in the good to eat than Americans." end nobody was punished for the gross carelessness; but such large sums as not flour is of good quality?" this seldom find their way into the sort- asked. has been accidentally dropped into the able manner from the files of the de-partment. The rooms are ransacked, our and then throw it down, you last resort the waste paper room is appealed to. In nine chances out of ten, "It is a common fault in small famipealed to. In nine chances out of ten, if the paper has been disposed of in that lies to buy too much flour at become remarkably expert in sorting can't understand ent pieces, and if there is even a scrap ing to the sides. The smallest particles that looks as though it might be valuable, it is carefully laid aside for future examination. Experience of mold soon impregnates the whole quantity. ture examination. Experience has cony need the Treasury officials that these salaries to the Government. The sale of the waste paper is one of considerturned back into the Treasury, where it properly belongs .- Washington Cor. N. Y. Telegram.

"Doing anything now, Bill?" "O. yes: I'm kept busy all the time." "Ah! "! Glad to hear it. What are you doing?" is -A society writer says the "Chewing at

the grangers on the vinegar business, sea not naif try."—N. Y. Sun.

Sun Club" will take the place of the "Kettledrum," the "Coffee Clock," and the "High Tea" in Washington society on -Less than four out of each hundred

Americans lived in cities in 1790. The city population had increased in 1840 to eight per cent., and is now twenty-two There are only seventeen States with more people than New York City.-Boston Budget.
- The German or Prussian national

hymn, "He l Dir im Siegerkrauz." the Swiss hymn, "Rufst du mein Vaterland," have exactly the same melody as the English "God Save the Queen" and the American "America."

BREAD-MAKING

A Chicago Chef Discourses Upon the Some Interesting Statistics Relating to Bakers.

and given a piace among accomplisa-

"The most noticeable improvement in what may be called public cockery, in my opinion, is in bread-making. I mean the bread made by professional bakers for sale. This improvement dates from the Centennial Exposition, and is due to the bread exhibited by Austrian bakers and the methods learned from them. Previous o that 'baker's br ad' was a reproach to the hotel, restaurant or boarding-house. Now the old-time baker's loaf is not to be found except in very isolated com-munities and in portions of the south. In some of the larger Southern cities, even, it is impossible to buy a lost of sweet, well-made bread at shop. The amount of raised bread used th o gh the South, however, is propor-tionately small. Hot corn brad-either the simple mixture of meal and water with a pinch of salt called 'pone,' and which is o toothsome, corn bread made with eggs and milk, or hot biscuit-is by the genuine Southerner regarded as the staff of life.

"The improved baker's loaf is of many kinds. There is the light, spongy

'French bread' with its crisp, crack-ling crust, 'Vienna bread' closely re-sembling it. There is milk bread which crumbles in the mouth, and a square loaf called 'home-made bread,' white and light, but wi hout the sweetness and nutritive qualities of the genuine loaf made at home. There is graham bread and the 'rye brod' so extensively eaten by Germans and Scandinavians; there are fancy loaves sprinkled with poppy seed for Hebrew customers, and, its season, 'passover bread.' are rolls and buns innumerable. England brown bread is likewise to be found, but it is a very different article from the brown bread served fresh and warm at Sunday New England breakfasts. You know the regulation New England breakfast is composed of fish balls, baked beans. brown bread and Indian corn pudding. The bread is de-livered bot by the baker in the morn-The pot of beans and the pudding have stood in the oven all night. That was the by-gone breakfast of New En-gland folks, and many genuine Yankees who boast of their blue blood and a lineage reaching back to the Mayflow-er sit down to just this breakfast every

Sunday morning.
"Even light biscuit, which can be dampened and rewarmed, are to be found in the bake-shop.
"Although the baker's bread of to-

day is so far superior to what it was ten years ago, none is produced here to equal the famous Vienna semmel brod. baking processes in this country same, and Austrian grain is better than ours The bread made from it is to most delicious in the

world. "The Austrian cakes and other confections are not equal to ours. Chicago factory pies are good, but the pie is distinctively American. Bread-making, to my mind, is the most important thing in cookery. In regard to this subject, I believe I verge upon crankiness. The nutritive qualities of wheat—the phos phates are the same as those of meat These phosphates are phosphoric acid with time, potassa, iron, and magnesia. In the ordinary processes of milling, some of these constituents are subtracted. The best flour is made from erings have been removed. A good qualities of the grain and none of the ilicious coverings. Bolted flour, mixed with bran, is often palmed off upon the purchaser for graham flour. Bread made from this kind of flour is only fit about a dozen girls sit and sort over for the stomachs of herbiverous and the waste paper which has accumulated mals. The flour in the bread consumed

a most entirely by Americans is not the best. Why? Because it the best. Why? Because it is strictly a fine, white flour which has been robbed of part of its phosphates and gluten It is mainly composed of star h. The En peasants habitually eat bread made from the whole wheat grain, and al in France many years till this kind of flour will basket in the office of the Comptroller find favor in America, for no people

'How do you determine whether or

"There is positively no rule to deing room. The principal discoveries There is positively no rule to de-are penholders and stationery which pend upon. It is an education of the eye and the sense of touch. Flour that waste baskets. Sometimes a valuable has a bluish ting is never good. If it is document disappears in an unaccount-If you take up a handful of good and every one connected in the divi- find your hand cevered with its fine sion becomes well nigh crazy. As a dust, but separated by the creases of

way, the girls will find it. They have time. It becomes musty, and they over this rubbish. A girl will take a is not good. If the barrel or bin has mass of it in her hands, and, in less not been carefully scalded, too, before than the time it takes to tell it, her putting in the last purchase, infinitesisharp eyes will have seen all the differmal atoms of mold are apt to be scher-

'I believe in every household making its own bread and not depending v need the Treasury officials that these girls annually save many times their the baker. A good home bread-maker salaries to the Government. The sale will also make her own yeast. Nearly every killful housewife has a recipe for able importance, and the revenue each year is, in the course of business, to any other. Many excellent cooks to any other. Many excellent cooks spoil bread in the oven, which would otherwise be good. The excellence of bread depends upon the perfection of its air cells. When bread, cake, biscuit, or anything else of the kind is made heary by too rapid cooking, it is becomed the crust has been formed and how we are to live on that sum in the wa which, however, China compelled her that we have both been accustomed to, and to evacuate. Russia is the source of "Looking for a job." - Kentucky State ty I thought I would just ask the Herald what distru-t and dread of all Chinese states-

This is the same old question which pre ing, ranking wound in the breast of sents itself to every young couple as soot the Manchoos. There is no object as they begin to think of striking out to China would fight for and make sacrias they begin to think of striking out themselves. It can be solved only in or fices like a war again-t Russia in which way. The aim of most of the boys at girls of this day is to begin like exact from the Pacific beyond the Amoor. girls of this day is to begin life exact from the Pacific beyond the Amoor.—
A bread one very popular and in

comm n use is seldom se n now except in some old-fashioned household. That is the 'salt,' or 'milk rising' bread. It is a sweet, light bread of very time that acts as a post-boy. It knows when grain, but the process of its construcgrain, but the process of its construc-tion is slow, and before being molded or ssing, and as soo as t e mail p met for the pans if the sponge is allowed to fe thrown from the cars grasps i reach a certain degree of lightness the drags it o the Post-office. He w odor from it is extremely disagreeable and suggestive of putrefaction. —Chities delivered at the office.—Buffale
Express.

NEWSPAPER FIGURES.

Newspapers and Other Periodical A correspondent has compiled some "There has been great improvement interesting statistics as to the total in American cookery in all branches in number of newspapers and other perithe last fifteen years," said a high- odicals published in every part of the salarie chef to a reporter. "I am re- world, and he bring the total number ferring, of course, to botel and restau- up to 35,000, thus giving one to every rant cooking and bakers' goods, not to 28,000 inhabitants. Europe, according the f of prepar d for family tables. I to his calculations, has 20,000 newsam inclined to think, however, that the papers. Germany coming first with ave age family table a spread with bet 5,500, of which 800 are published daily. the oldest being the Post Zealing, patheony and the oldest being the Post Zealing, patheony and book became fashionable and lished at Frankfort in 1616, while the cook ng became recognized as an art one with the largest circulation is the Berliner Tageblatt, which prints and we copies. Great Britain comes next with 4,000 newspapers, of which 800 are published daily, while France has 4,000, of which 360 only are daily. Italy comes fourth with 1,400 newspapers. of which 200 are published at Rome. 140 at Milan, 120 at Naples, 24 at Turin and 79 at Florence, the oldest being the Gazetta de Genora, first published in 1797. Twelve hundred newspapers are published in Austro-Hun-gary, of which 156 are daily, the most remarkable of the Austrian journals eing one called Acta Comparationis Literarum Umicersarum, which is a review of comparative literature, with contributors in every part of the world. each of whose articles is printed in its native tongue. Spain has about 850 journals, of which a third are political. and Russia has only 800, of which 200 are printed at St. Petersburg and 75 at Moscow. Several of these journals are published in three different languages. French, three in German, two in Latin and two in Hebrew, besides several others in Polsh, Finnish, Tartar and Georgian. Greece has upwards of 600 newspapers, of which 54 appear at Athens, while Switzerland has 450, and Holland and Belgium about 300 each. There are 3,000 journals published in Asia, of which no fewer than 2,000 appear in Japan, but in China the only newspapers not published by residents at the treaty ports are the Ning-Pag, an official journal published at Pekin, the Chen-Pao, and the Hu-Pao, published at Shanghai, and the Government journal, which was brought out in Corea last year. There are three newspapers published in French Cochin-China and one in Tonquin (l'Avenir du Tonkin), the rest of the newspapers credited to Asia ap-pearing in India, with the exception of 6, which are published in Persia. Africa can boast of only 200 papers, of which 30 appear in Egypt and the remainder in the colon es of England, France, etc. The United States possesses about 12,500 periodicals, which 1.000 are published daily, the oldest being the Boston News, which was first published in 1794. Among the United States journals there are no fewer than 120 edited and publ shed by negroes, the oldest of these being the Elevator, which was brought out at San Francisco about eighteen years ago. Canada has 700 newspapers, a considerable portion of which are published in French, and in South America. the Argentine Republic comes first with 60 newspapers. Australia has 700 journals, nearly all published in English, and the Sandwich I and eight, of which five are in English and three in the native tongue. Out of the 35,-000 periodicals enumerated above, 16,-500 are in English, 7,800 in German, 6,850 in French, 1,600 in Spanish, and 1,450 in Italian. - La Figuro.

RUSSIA AND CHINA The Causes of China's Deep Hatred of

I found that France was held by the Chinese in but small fear and distrust compared with another power-Russia. The Chinese fought the French over the Tonquin question less for the sake of any sentimental hankering after the suzerainty of Anam than for the not unreasonable object of teaching European powers that to make an aggressive movement upon China was an expensive process in life and treasure, and not likely to lead to profit or strengthen the aggressive power. The Chinese were well aware of French aims and aspirations from the commencement of Tonquin affair. They knew that the French political agents had instigated their Government to acquire Tonquin. not so much for the value of the sountry as a possession, but as a base from which they could proceed to gradually dismember Southern China. during periods of rebellion, and thus add Chinese provinces to their Indo-Chinese Empire. If it were her object to read a salutary lesson to the French she seems to have abundantly justified her policy; for costly as the war has been to China it has relatively been much more costly to France, and may prove still more costly in the future. s the only power feared by China. She has closely studied and watched the forward progress of Russia, and, whatever the peace-at-any-price people and bumanitarians may think about Russia's not being an aggressive power. China herself entertains no doub whatever as to what Russia's aims are, and what her own duty is as regards Russia-to be ready to defend herself by force of arms. . While in China I found the idea in favor with Chinese statesmen, and spontaneously expressed in the native hinese press, that a defensive alliance should be formed with England against Russia, the traditional and inevitable enemy of both, and the sound sense of the Chinamen not only immediately realized this, but also that the only way to bring about any permanent alliance was to develop the communications, and thus the intercourse and comme ce, between the two empires of India and China. In the basis of ommon and permanent aterests, cemen ed by increasing commercial connection, they saw the prospects of an alliance which would prove more trustworthy in their opinion than all the paper treaties ever executed. China has not forgotten how Russia filched from her the large territory of Manchooria in 1858, the fatherland of the imperial family, when Angle-French expedition, nor how Russ'a sonexed Kuldja some years back,

-Ther is a dog at L wisburg, N. Y., drags it to the Post-office. He will al-